THE

Woman Voter

No. 9. New York, December, 1910. Five Cents.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

ITS AIM

THE ENROLLMENT OF 100,000 MEMBERS THIS YEAR
AND THE ATTAINMENT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN
THE STATE OF NEW YORK WITHIN FIVE YEARS

WASHINGTON

The suffrage flag has gained a fifth star. Washington is the most important State yet won. Not only does it possess a larger population and territory, but without question it is destined to be one of the greatest States in the Union. It is a very new State. In 1860 it had but 11,000 inhabitants. Now it is traversed by several railroads, and dotted by prosperous cities. Seattle has gained 194 per cent. in the past ten years. Its wonderful harbor promises to make it the chief point of commercial communication with the Orient and the internal resources of the State are unlimited; gold, silver and coal mines, lumber, fruit and grain lands are among its riches. In size it is larger than New York State, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts combined. It is already a power in Congress, and for a decade has lured capital from all over the world to investment in various schemes of development. When Washington is as old as New York it will be a more important State. Its position will do for it all that the natural location of New York has done for this State, and its resources are far more abundant and varied. Not only are the women of this present moment enfranchised, but the ballot awaits unborn generations of women there, as it awaits the coming generations of men in this State. It removes from the field of work a large territory and gives the prestige of another victory to the suffrage movement.

To Woman Suffrage Party workers it is a matter of especial interest that careful precinct work was done, which is the method upon which the Party relies for success in New York.

The Woman Voter

Official Organ of THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

A Union for political work of existing Equal Suffrage organizations in the City of New York

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THE PARTY NAME

Those who have followed our history will remember the difficulty we had in finding a name which should be at the same time new, and characteristic of the work we intended doing. Among others considered were Association, Organization, Council, Alliance, League and Union. One by one, these were eliminated either because they were already taken or were not quite apt. The name Party was finally taken without much enthusiasm and with some criticism. The reflection that, after all, no possible name could have pleased everyone, availed much just at that time.

Now, after one year's work under the name Party, practically all opposition, at least among active workers in the ranks, has disappeared. The name, for practical every-day use throughout the city, has proved good.

In the light of this bit of history, it is most interesting to note that organizations built on the same lines and calling themselves by the same name are springing up all over the country.

In Massachusetts, the State Suffrage Association has formed a Woman Suffrage Party for thorough political work in the city of Boston. In Pennsylvania, at the recent State Convention, it was decided to form Woman Suffrage Parties in Philadelphia and other large cities of the State. The Ohio State Suffrage Association, at its Convention last week, decided to form Woman Suffrage Parties in the cities of the State to do especial preparatory work for the Constitutional Convention Campaign. From Connecticut we have received an enrollment slip gotten out by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, formed under the auspices of the State Association, and modeled exactly on Party lines, although not so called. A Woman Suffrage Party has arisen in Cattaraugus County, New York, to do Assembly District work in that county, which comprises a whole Assembly District. An application has come in from Minnesota for our Charter to be used in forming a Woman Suffrage Party there.

A Woman Suffrage Party has come into existence in Chicago, apparently, unlike those in other States, without the approval of the Illinois State Association. It is rumored that on the occasion of the discussion of a name for the proposed organization, an objection to the name Party was met by someone who pointed out that it was absolutely essential for the association then forming to take that name in order to prevent its being taken by any other group. At this suggestion opposition was instantly withdrawn and the name Woman Suffrage Party was incorporated under the laws of the State in hot haste, in order to preserve it from being stolen by another group before the organization was complete. This organization is already out with letterheads announcing a State Woman Suffrage Party.

From these, and similar observations, THE WOMAN VOTER draws two conclusions. First, that the Woman Suffrage Party, as a name, has entered into unforeseen but permanent popularity. Second, that the Woman Suffrage Party, in its form and methods, has appealed to experienced workers, and undoubtedly the work of the future will be done with this kind of organization as the basis.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Anti-Suffragists, whose policy is always to camp upon the trail of the suffragists, speak when they speak, move when they move, and say 'taint whenever they say 'tis, were advertised to hold a meeting in Metropolitan Temple on Monday evening, announced under the head Anti-Woman Suffrage Party. For reasons unknown, no Antis arrived to address the audience of 400 persons assembled and Suffragists present took charge and held a rousing suffrage meeting.

THE REFERENDUM IN OTHER STATES

A referendum to popular vote was taken in three States besides Washington at the recent election: Oregon, South Dakota and Oklahoma. In Oregon the question was upon giving the suffrage to tax-paying women, and since the proposition of basing the suffrage upon a tax qualification has been exceedingly distasteful to Americans for many years, it had little chance of success. An ambiguity in the phrasing of the bill also militated against it, while the fact that thirty-two amendments were submitted to vote on the same ballot probably operated against the fair consideration of any one of them. In Oklahoma questions submitted to the people by petition under the Initiative and Referendum law may be voted upon at a special or at a regular election, and the choice is left with the Governor. Questions voted upon at a special election, however, are given a great advantage in that a majority of votes cast upon the proposition alone are necessary to win it, while at the regular election a majority of those cast at the election are necessary to carry a referendum. To illustrate: if 100,000 votes are cast at an election 50,001 are needed to carry a constitutional amendment. As many voters do not express themselves upon amendments, perhaps not more than 75,000 would so vote, and the 50,001 required becomes a two-thirds majority. Every man failing to vote is counted as voting in opposition. Very few amendments have been carried in States where this requirement obtains, and several instances have been recorded of amendments offered every possible facility because of the united desires of political parties to secure their adoption, which have failed to pass. No controversial question has ever been carried under this requirement, and it is doubtful if woman suffrage will ever be adopted by popular vote in any State where such constitutional provision exists.

Two questions concerning the suffrage were submitted in Oklahoma, one the "grandfather clause," disfranchising the Negro, and the other extending the franchise to Women. The Governor refused to exercise his right to determine whether these questions were to be decided at a special or a regular election and the Legislature promptly arranged a special election for them, but a trumped-up charge concerning the authenticity of some of the signatures on the petition delayed the suffrage amendment until it was too late for the special election. As soon as it was known that it must go to the regular election the suffragists knew it was doomed to defeat. However, there has been trouble over the election, and it is probable the entire vote will be thrown out, in which case the question may come to vote again, and next time may have the good fortune to come up at a special election. Meanwhile the exact situation is unknown.

In South Dakota there were four distinct ballots printed upon separate papers which every man was expected to vote, and the main ballot was eight feet in length. Constitutional amendments, some questions of initiative, some of referendum were among the subjects brought to the voters' consideration. Such a multitude of duties to be performed in a single moment naturally operated against the clear consideration of any one of them.

A careful consideration of the history of these referendums will demonstrate that the winning of a suffrage victory is not merely the conversion of a majority, but the successful overcoming of many election difficulties.

THE ELECTIONS

For the first time the women of New York State took a hand in the election. Buffalo women waged an energetic campaign against Senator Davis, and in New York City the League of Self-Supporting Women invited other organizations to join in a campaign against Assemblyman Ward in the 25th. Mrs. Belmont opened Headquarters in the 27th with a view to work against Senator Agnew. Committees of the District Organization of the Woman Suffrage Party in these two districts aided in these campaigns. Although there was a landslide to Democracy the whole country over, indicating that national issues had caused the change, it is usually admitted by all conversant with the facts that the work of the women had a decided influence in the defeat of Senators Davis and Agnew and the greatly reduced majority of Mr. Ward. The work of this year was after all only experimental. It taught the public generally what women could do, and if necessity requires such pre-enfranchisement service it will be rendered with zeal and effectiveness.

The point of chief interest to suffragists in this connection is that the authority in the legislature has shifted from Republican to Democratic, and it is now "up to" the Democrats to pass the bill referring the question of women suffrage to the voters. THE WOMAN VOTER believes it will be done. If the Democratic Party does not do it, its time-honored name should be changed to Autocratic Party.

WOMEN WATCHERS

For the second time New York has had women watchers at the polls on election day.

In other states there have been women watchers to serve suffrage campaigns, and in states where women vote their presence is a natural and ordinary occurrence; but New York inaugurated the plan of having women watch at the polls when no special suffrage question was before the people. On Nov. 8th, forty women not only went to the polls, but forty women stayed there until the last vote was counted—long after dark. What is the result?

A lawyer officially connected with one of the dominant parties in the legal work of election day was called to one of the worst election districts in New York, and found there a business-like woman standing with the men, who were most respectful to her. He was so impressed with this incident that he made a circuit among other similar districts where women were watching, and inquired of those in charge of the polls how things were going. The general testimony was that those districts had never been so quiet and free from disturbing influences. The lawyer reported this to his party, and declared his own conviction that the way to prevent disturbances permanently was to make women watchers a regular feature.

The women were treated with unvarying courtesy, in some instances having breakfast and dinner sent in with the compliments of the Tammany captains, and in all instances were they made to feel "at home."

One inspector said he had never heard so little swearing on election day, and a colleague replied "Lay it on the lady." As they all agreed that they liked the change "the lady" felt she was welcome. At several polling places "the lady" saw that she had an influence, for not only did the newspapers send cameras to photograph, but men removed their hats and remained with bared heads while in the room. "What's the guy got his hat off for?" "the lady" heard from an uncouth teamster, as he entered the room. The scoffer looked around, jerked his own cap off, saying, "Sure, if there's a lady here," and his unkempt hair was not again covered until he passed out, with a respect that was amusing, although the intent was commendable.

Many a watcher heard in the hum of conversation, "hssh, ladies here," from all parts of the room, and she became aware that an oath, no worse than she often overhears on the street, had been suppressed, and perhaps the offender turned to her with "Beg pardon" on his lips; and no woman heard a new swear word, nor an improper story. Can she always say the same of other places? The myth of man's depravity at the polls is exploded, as forty women, and many times that number of men who worked with the women, or voted where the women were stationed, can testify.

W.

CHANGE OF RULES

When the Rules of Procedure were adopted by the Woman Suffrage Party the question arose as to whether it would be wiser to make the Executive Committees of the Boroughs the dominant power or the City Committee. The Rules read in such manner that either plan could be followed, but by tacit consent the City Committee became the governing power of the Woman Suffrage Party. It was much easier in the beginning to confine the plans to a small committee than to several large ones. It was understood that this plan was to be changed as soon as the situation would warrant it. It has now been voted by the City Committee that larger responsibility shall hereafter be placed on the Borough Executives. These Executive Committees consist of elected Borough officers and the Leaders of the Borough. Meetings of these Executives will be called from time to time by the Chairman of the Borough. Such meetings must be called on the request of one-fourth of the District Leaders, made in writing. These Executive Committees may now initiate and carry out policies for their own Boroughs irrespective of the City Committee. The function of the City Committee will be to direct such operations as concern the whole City. The change is made in the interests of a broader democracy in the organization, and with a desire to place the responsibility of successful results upon a larger number of people.

TABLEAUX

On January 17th, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, an entertainment of tableaux will be given under the direction of the Equal Franchise Society. The Woman Suffrage Party, the League of Self-Supporting Women and the Collegiate League have been invited to furnish tableaux and will co-operate in the undertaking. Those presented by the Woman Suffrage Party will be Aspasia and Pericles, Cornelia, Madame Roland, Saint Elizabeth, and Molly Pitcher.

Tickets, at $2.00, may be obtained at the office of the Equal Franchise Society, Metropolitan Temple.

OUR IDEALS

The day before our second City Convention one of the New York newspapers announced that the suffragists had formed a new political party following "*the ideals*" of Tammany Hall. Since this interesting item appeared in a Republican paper, hostile to Tammany, the implication was unmistakable,—there could be nothing good in our enterprise because our aims were identical with those of the Wigwam. A Democratic journal, on the other hand, would be similarly apprehensive if we were reported as Republican in our aspirations. For political ideals are difficult of definition, particularly by those of an opposite faith.

The truth is, however, we are following neither the ideals of Tammany nor of the Republican Party. We have copied the usual *plan* of political organization, but our ideals are unique. With the exception of the Socialists and the Independence League, no parties at present include our hope in their programs. We rejoice that two progressive parties are with us, for we have no desire to be exclusive in our purpose. We are ready and willing to share our ideals with all the other parties, and look forward confidently to the time when the platform of the Woman Suffrage Party shall not only be endorsed by the others but incorporated as a primary plank.

And what is this object?

It is the attainment of Woman Suffrage in the State of New York within five years. To bring this to pass, our party exists. It was formed for the purpose of listing the residents of New York City and State who favor that aim. All its efforts are directed toward one end—the enrollment of men and women who are ready to stand by the principle of Woman Suffrage. It is the articulate protest of those who believe in democracy and deplore the fact that a great group of people, home-makers, industrial workers, lawyers, teachers, reformers, doctors, an entire class of thinking adults are debarred from the privilege of full citizenship because of the accident of sex.

The Woman Suffrage Party now includes more than 20,000 members, and is growing rapidly. Those who join it register their desire that the women of New York State be given the franchise. Hundreds of women, convinced that the methods employed by our party are practical and effective, are giving their time, their strength, their thought, their lives to the attainment of our goal. There is no system of patronage, there are no spoils. There is no reward for those who work save the joy of establishing justice and of being identified with a new movement in politics—a political party which is the expression of a moral cause.

F. W.

MEN'S CLUB FOR THE STUDY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

One of the most important things that we have to do to-day is to bring,—in an individual, personal way, to the man who wants to know more about Woman Suffrage, to the man who is indifferent to Woman Suffrage and to the man who thinks he is opposed to Woman Suffrage, all the logical reasons in its favor, as well as all the reasons for its expediency. This personal, informal method is followed by the Men's Club for the study of Woman Suffrage. Mr. Reed. Lewis, Leader of this Club, is peculiarly well qualified because of his thorough understanding of the fundamental principles of Woman Suffrage and the practical results of these principles applied.

The first meeting of the Club was held Nov. 17th, with an attendance satisfactorily large. A man present wrote: "I am very much impressed with the initial success of the Study Club for men, and I see no reason why it should not grow. I shall be on hand at the next meeting, December 8th." The first Thursday in the month is the time set for the meetings. In December, however, it will be the second Thursday, this day in this month being most convenient for the majority.

We urge every District Leader, every District Captain and every member of the Woman Suffrage Party to do her utmost to help swell the membership.

Next meeting, Thursday, December 8th, 8:15 P. M. Room 212, Metropolitan Tower. No officers. No dues. Informal discussion, under direction is the order of the meeting. Men only.

At the recent Assembly District Convention, several amendments to the rules were proposed. The amended rules will soon be ready for distribution. One rule is called to the attention of Leaders in this public way. It was voted that "Each Assembly District Leader shall collect from individuals or clubs in her District the amount of $10.00 annually, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of her Borough; and the Treasurer shall retain $5.00 and send $5.00 to the City Treasurer."

By request the Woman Suffrage Party was given a hearing before the Assembly District Republican Club in the 22nd District in Brooklyn last week. Mrs. Elder and Mrs. Wolterbeek addressed two hundred members with good results.

$10,000 CAMPAIGN FUND RECEIPTS

Balance from October	$6,031.02
Miss Elizabeth Burchenal	5.00
Mrs. Geo. Place	5.00
Mrs. Herbert Carpenter	25.00
Miss Florence Guernsey	100.00
Dr. Antonius	2.50
Dr. Jarrett	2.00
Mrs. J. H. Crowell	100.00
Dr. McNutt	5.00
O. G. Villard	5.00
Mrs. Mary H. Loines	50.00
Mrs. Frank Leslie	110.00
L. L. Dock, for 11th Senatorial	15.00
Mrs. Mackay	20.00
Ann Rhodes	10.00
Dorothy O'Day	5.00
Mrs. Isabel Whitin	10.00
Mrs. Pierre Jay	10.00
Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour	10.00
A Friend	100.00
Mrs. Pearce Bailey	15.00
Mrs. Charles Laddy	5.00
Mrs. J. W. Stimson	1.00
Mrs. Gertrude Nelson	5.00
Miss Sophie Aus	5.00
Mrs. H. D. Morrison	5.00
Mrs. S. B. Cartwright	2.00
A Friend	50.00
Mrs. H. O Havemeyer	25.00
Mrs. E. S. Child, for 1st Assembly, Brooklyn	10.00
Mrs. Julia M. Off	1.00
Mrs. D. C. Balch	1.00
Mrs. Mary E. Adams	2.00
Miss Frances Jaffe	1.00
Jamaica Club	2.25
Mrs. F. T. Adams	5.00
Emma B. Sweet	2.00
Isabel Barrows	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Mrs. E. H. Anderson	5.00
Miss Ida Craft	10.00
Westfield Woman Suffrage Society	5.00
Mrs. J. O. Perry	2.00
15th Assembly District	10.00
Carnegie Hall Meeting	953.65
Total	$7,745.42

Other friends of the cause are urged to contribute to this fund.

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH,
Treas.

Our friend, Mr. Dooley, has always maintained that among other distressing actions which woman would perpetrate if granted the vote, she would, on going to the polls, "Get a broom, sweep up the floor, make the judges get a shave, remove the seegars an' hang up a picture of Niagary by moonlight." It turns out, however, in Washington, that not all these hygienic excesses are to be the feminine prerogative. One week after the adoption at the polls of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the State, a bill was introduced in the City of Seattle prohibiting smoking in polling places at elections.

The Equality League of Self-Supporting Women has adopted the name and colors of the organization made famous by the English Suffragettes, and will hereafter be known as The Women's Political Union. It will soon remove to 46 East Twenty-ninth street, where it will maintain Headquarters.

On Nov. 15, the organization of a new suffrage club at Bayside, fourth Assembly District of Queens Co., was reported at Headquarters. There are fifty charter members who have elected as officers: Pres., Mrs. Harriet J. Kimmel; Vice-President, Mrs. John Dayton; Rec. Sec., Mrs. A. W. Knapp; Cor. Sec., Mrs. R. P. Bell, and for Treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Block. The organization is to be known as the Bayside Club. A distinguishing feature of the new club is that the larger proportion of the members are men.

NOTICE

In future Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, City Chairman, will be found at the office all day Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mrs. W. W. Penfield, Vice-Chairman, will be there on Wednesdays.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough, will be there on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mrs. Charles L. Beard, Vice-Chairman of Manhattan Borough, will be there on Fridays.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH

Friday, December 2nd. The Equal Suffrage League of the City of New York will meet at the Hotel Astor, 3.00 p. m. Speakers, Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, Miss Elsa Uland, Miss Florence King, and Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell.

Saturday, December 3rd. A luncheon will be given at the Hotel Astor, at 1 p. m., by the Woman Suffrage Party, to the officers of the N. Y. State Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman.

Saturday, December 3rd. The Wadleigh P. E. League will meet at 84 East 111th Street, at 2.30 p. m.

Monday, December 5th. Woman Suffrage Study Club meeting, 294 West 92nd Street, at 3.15 p. m. Subject: "The Servant Problem."

Wednesday, December 7th. Woman Suffrage Study Club "At Home," at 294 West 92nd Street, 3.15 p. m. Informal.

Monday, December 19th. Woman Suffrage Study Club meeting, at the home of Mrs. Harry B. Smith, 252 West 102nd Street, 8.15 p. m. Suffrage Debate by men members of the club.

Monday, December 5th. Metropolitan, Temple, corner 14th Street and 7th Avenue, 17th Senatorial District. Speakers, Mrs. Laidlaw, Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale, Mrs. Frederic Howe, Mrs. Jessica C. Finch.

Monday, December 5th. 16th Senatorial District, 18th, 20th and 22nd Assembly Districts. Bismarck Hall, 206 East 86th Street. Speakers: Dr. Maude Glasgow, Mr. James Gear, Dr. Frank Frank, Miss Mary Keegan. Recitations and music.

Friday, December 9th. Union Settlement, 237 East 104th Street, 28th Assembly. Kate Butler, Leader.

Saturday, December 10th. A Suffrage tea will be given at the home of Mrs. Mulliner, 640 Riverside Drive, in the 21st District.

Tuesday, December 13th. Dinner at Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, given by

Men's League for Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Snowden, guest of honor. Tickets, $2.00. Secretary, Max Eastman, 118 Waverly Place.

Friday, December 16th. Mrs. Nathan, Leader of 15th Assembly, will give a Suffrage tea to invited guests. Guests of honor will be Hon. Ashton Parker, Sen. Henry Pollock and Congressman Thos. Patten. Members of the District Club will be invited.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH

Thursday, November 29th. The Flatbush P. E. League will hold a Jubilee Washington Meeting in the 4th Unitarian Church, Beverly Road and East 19th Street, at 8 p. m. All invited. Speakers: Mrs. Harriette Johnson-Wood, Rev. Leon A. Harvey, Robert H. Elder.

Thursday, Nov. 29th. A Suffrage Tea will take place at 415 East 18th Street, from 3 to 5 p. m., in the interest of the 18th Assembly District. Mrs. Franklin Hooper and Miss Harriet May Mills will be the chief speakers; brief addresses by Mrs. Suffren, Mrs. Elder and Mrs. Haskell. Piano, Mrs. Driggs. Recitations, Miss Genevieve Howell.

Wednesday, Nov. 30th. A Testimonial Meeting will be held at the home of the leader of the 16th Assembly District, Mrs. Grace K. Walterbeek, 424 East 9th Street, at 8 p. m. Mr. James J. Kohler will speak.

Thursday, December 1st. A deputation of women, consisting of Mrs. Suffren, Mrs. Haskell, and Mrs. Wolterbeek, will go by permission before the Flatbush Taxpayers' Association, to urge them to instruct their legislators to forward the Woman Suffrage Bill this year.

Friday, December 2nd. Business meeting of the 1st Assembly District at the house of Mrs. Child, 209 Clinton Street, at 8.15 p. m.

Wednesday, December 7th. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, Brooklyn Borough, is called for 2.30 p. m., at 67.6 Prospect Place, the home of Dr. Wooley.

Thursday, December 8th. A musical interpretation of Tannhauser will be rendered at 132 Halsey Street, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, at 8.15 p. m. Tickets, 50 cents, to be bought from Dr. Peebles, or pay at the door. In aid of the 17th Assembly District.

Saturday, December 10th. A social evening will be given at the home of Mrs Wheat, 432 East 9th Street, at 8 p. m. All are welcome. Mr. James P. Kohler will speak. Cards.

Saturday, December 10th. Mrs. Wheat, of 432 East 9th Street, will give a Whist Party in aid of the treasury of the 16th Assembly District, 8 p. m.

Monday, December 12th. The Elizabeth Cady Stanton P. E. League will hold a public meeting at the home of Dr. Jennie V. Baker, 512 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. Speakers, Mrs. Wolterbeek and Mrs. Talbot Perkins. Music by Mr. and Mrs. Harold K. Smith. Committee: Dr. Jennie V. Baker, Dr. Mary Richards.

Tuesday, December 13th. The 2nd Assembly District will hold a public meeting in the United Neighborhood Guild House, 176 Nassau Street, to be preceded by an open-air meeting at the corner of Bridge and Tillary Streets, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Elder will speak.

Tuesday, December 20th. Regular meeting of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Association at the Y. W. C. A. on Schermerhorn Street, 2.30 p. m.

RICHMOND BOROUGH

Monday, December 5th. The Political Equality Club of Staten Island, will hold a public meeting in the Wilcox Gymnasium, at 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, and all members of the Woman Suffrage Party in the Borough of Richmond are invited to attend. Miss Edith M. Whitmore will speak on "A Day at the Polls."

QUEENS BOROUGH

Thursday, December 1st. The Equal Franchise Society of Flushing will meet at the Good Citizenship League Club House, at 4 p. m. Speaker, Miss Chrystal Eastman.

BRONX BOROUGH

Mrs. Olive Pearce, 2038 Mapes Avenue, has accepted the Chairmanship of open air work for the Bronx, and expects to continue the street meetings throughout the entire winter.

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